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If our friends who fapor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returns must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### William Howard Taft.

The magnitude of the work of administration committed to the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands is only partially indicated by the financial aspect of the same. The figures showthe swift growth of the resources and expenditures of our insular Government during the past four years have been printed at Washington. They merit careful study. The fiscal year first recorded here covers about ten months of the twelve:

-	Revenues.	Expenditures
Fiscal year 1899	\$3,508,652	\$2,376,00
Fiscal year 1900		4.758.57
Fiscal year 1901		6,236,50
Fiscal year 1902		10,129,40
The revenues		ppine Gov-

ernment, therefore, already exceed those of the United States Government in 1814, when JAMES MADISON WAS President for the second time. The expenditures already surpass those of the United States, excluding debt interest, in any year up to the second war with England. Striking as is this comparison, it gives

but a faint idea of the responsibility now resting upon the Civil Governor and his administration. He has to deal at first hand, officially and personally, with a problem which, as Senator FAIRBANKS said at Camden night before last, taxes humanity and statesmanship to the utmost. He is working out the future of the Filipinos; and on his success or failure now depend not only the future of many millions of people for many years to come, but also the honor and glory of the republic which has undertaken the tremendous task. It is probably true to say that nowhere

on earth is there a man, crowned or uncrowned, carrying a heavier burden of direct and personal care than is now sustained by Governor TAFT. Fortunate it is for the Filipinos and fortunate it is for this nation that the formative period of American control finds at Manila such a representative of all that is best in the American type. His administrative genius, his tact, his energy, his adequacy to any situation that may arise, are recognized in the islands as here at home. But to these qualities that go to the making of a great Executive Governor Tapt adds others that are certainly rarer and perhaps even more valuable to the public service. The Filipinos have been quick to discern and appreciate the nobility of his character, his justice, his disinterestedness, his unselfish devotion to the duty that keeps him ten thousand miles from his home and his accustomed field of effort. He has won their friendship and confidence as no other man has, as few other men could. To their minds, the sincerity of American intentions, the ability archipelago, are largely represented purple compared with the plain in the person and by the presence of WILIAM H. TAFT.

The importance of the work already done by Governor TAPT is understood by the people of the United States. They should likewise understand the danger of a change of Administration in the islands before his work is completed.

## Wireless Telegraphy on Trains.

An interesting announcement is that made in a despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, to the effect that the New York Central Railroad Company is about to experiment with a system of wireless telegraphy on its train known as the "Twentieth Century Limited." The tests will continue for two months, and it is believed by those immediately interested in them that they will not only result in the permanent installation of the wireless telegraph on the train in question, but also on other trains in this country. In what respect the apparatus to be used will differ from that employed in similar experiments heretofore is not generally known: but it is claimed that several new discoveries have been made within the past year or two which will aid in achieving the desired result.

The problem of how to communicate misterruptedly from moving trains, by elegraph or telephone, has occupied the thought of inventors for many years. In 1881 it was proposed to accomplish the feat by induction, and this principle was afterward applied by Mr. Thomas A. Epison on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. From the metallic roofs of the cars the electric impulses were ' jumped' to the wires stretched alongside the track; and the experiment was declared successful so far as it went.

Last year the Chicago and Northwestern Hatiroad Company installed a lephone in the observation car of its brough train, 'the Overland Limited.' but it was possible to make telephonic connections only when the train stopped at stations. In other words, the instrument on the train was " cut in " here ead there slong the line, and, necespartly, communication argued when the

SERVED PROFESSION. The practiculality of employing wire ions telegraphy for constitutionistic from and with moving trains was demonstrated a few munths ago on the Grand Frunk Sintiway between Toronto and Montenal By meater of a wisciese apparatur in charge of an expert operator. mile a minute were able to talk medianously with the agent at a given elation while the train covered a distance of sixteen miles. This distance repre-

struments, the radius of communication could not be greatly extended.

It is to be hoped that the experiment on the New York Central road, conducted in the light of experience, will prove successful, both scientifically and commercially.

The "Glad Clothes" of American Diplomatists.

The Hon. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Ambassador to Germany, is said to have designed for himself a neat but effective costume or uniform, the decorative part whereof is certain very modest stripes or seams of gold braid, a gold welt on the trousers, perhaps. Mr. Tower is a man of considerable experience in courts. His physical presence is impressive. In any garb he seems to be one of the last men whom, at a court function, a haughty Austrian or Russian or Prussian would order to bring a salad or a glass of champagne. Evidently, however, he has had his troubles as most other American Ministers in Europe have; and if he has tried to devise an inoffensive escape from such troubles, it is superfluous for the fanatics of republican simplicity to lose any sleep over his togs. But he seems to have aroused the fears of the Hon. RICHARD BAR-THOLDT, a Representative in Congress from St. Louis. Feb. 26 Mr. BARTHOLDT introduced this joint resolution " to regulate the garb of diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries," which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

" Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America in Con gress assembled. That the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries be required to appear on all official or semi-official occasions requiring their presence in a representative capacity, in the ordinary gart worn by civilians and citizens of the United States on like occasions in the United States."

Presumably, Mr. BARTHOLDT brought the matter up so late in the session only to make straight the way for future action on the subject by Congress. We have not noticed any indications of a storm of moral indignation over Mr. Tower's supposed compromise with foreign gauds. The people have too many other things to think of or else they are willing to make concessions to the esthetic sense. It is well to remember that in " the early and better days of the republic," at least from 1815 to JACKSON's first Administration, the " dress informally or officially recommended," as Mr. JAMES FORD RHODES tells us, as the diplomatic costume was:

"A blue coat, lined with white silk; straight standing cape embroidered with gold; buttons plain, or, if they can be had, with the artillerist's eagle stamped upon them; cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape. White cassimere breeches. gold kneebuckles; white silk stockings, and goldor gilt shoe buckles. A three-cornered chapeau bras; a blue cockade to which an eagle-has been attached. Sword, &c., corresponding."

On high days the embroidery was more elaborate and a white ostrich feather waved over the chapeau-bras. Such was the splendor of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, ALBERT GALLATIN, RUYUS KING and divers other worthy envoys extraordinary and Ministers plenipotentiary. Perhaps Gen. HORACE PORTER and Mr. CHOATE would shrink from such a burden of beauty.

The changes made by Old Hickory of later times:

" It was suggested that the blue coat be changed to black, the cape omitted and a gold star affixed on each side of the collar of the coat; the breeches might be black or white. The chapeau-bras with the cockade and eagle and the sword were retained."

It was reserved for the Hon. WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY, Mr. PIERCE'S Secretary of State, to prune away the trappings which JACKSON had allowed. In his circular of June 6, 1853, he " recommended our representatives abroad that. in order to show their devotion to republican institutions, they should, whenever practicable, appear in the simple dress of an American citizen." Mr. MARCY referred appositely to the example of Dr. FRANKLIN and regretted that the example set by Poor RICHARD had not been followed. Mr. MARCY's circular was chiefly intended for home consumption. Ultimately his standard of republican simplicity prevailed, but there were some defeats at first. Our Ministers at Berne, Turin and Brussels had no trouble,

but our representative at Berlin was informed that the King of Prussia " would consider an appearance before him without costume as disrespectful." The King of Sweden was equally firm. Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, our representative at The Hague, put on plain black clothes and had an audience with the King of Holland. Naturally, Mr. BELMONT found his appearance among the blazing uniforms of King, Minister of Foreign Affairs and sides-de-camp "singular." There was a ludierous row between JOHN Y. MASON of Virginia, our Minister to France, and Mr. SAN-PORD, his Secretary of Legation. Before Mason arrived in Paris, SANFORD had obeyed orders and appeared at the Tuiteries in citizen's dress, having previously communicated his intention to the dinister of Foreign Affairs Mason contented himself with plain black ciother when he presented his credentinie, but when he went to a ball at the Tutieries and at court ceremonies after-

uniform dross consisted of Fare bursoned chiefy from the bases of a sale tomphere of the New Harreshire Senate profitate attacked of legation of old of the parky

ward, he were what he called " a simple

uniform dress." According to SANFORD

who resigned in diagnet. Mason's simple

personal of the Commission Makey applicated Sampons and reparature in charge of an expert operator, baked Macon, who, however, continued the Legislature, Maine 187 Connecticut passengers on a train running at the rate to be proud and happy in the handwork 279, Shude Island 110, Vermont 275, of the Dutch tailor. Meanwhile, James New York 200, New Jersey 21, Pennsyl-BUCKLERAN, Minister at the Court of St. vanis 254 and Olio 145. By comparison James a and candidate for the Degue- with these States, the total of \$17 for New the limit of the strength of the strength of the show respect to the Queen and he had of their political customs and the property, with strength or their political customs and the property, with strength or their political customs and the property, with strength or their political customs and the property, with strength or their political customs and the property, with strength or their political customs and the property or their political customs and the property of their political customs and the property of the proper eratic nomination for President, was in

the voters of the unterrified Democracy. ne wicked wag had suggested that BUCK " should wear a civil costume like WASHINGTON'S. After studying the Stuart portrait, the Minister decided not to follow the suggestion. He was not present at the opening of Parliament, as he would not have been admitted without court costume. When he did appear in plain evening dress in the diplomatic box of the House of Lords, he looked "unpleasantly conscious of his singularity," if the Times was not mistaken. There was some boorish talk in both countries about the matter. Finally BUCHANAN, a born compromiser, yielded a little and won much. "I appeared at the Queen's levee," he wrote MARCY, in the very dress which you have often seen me wear at the President's levee, with the exception of a very plain black-handled and black-hilted dress sword." His reception was satisfactory. In this amusing despatch, really directed to the Democratic party and its convention of 1856, Mr. BUCHANAN said that he had " never felt prouder, as a citizen of his country, than when he stood amidst the brilliant circle of foreign Ministers in the simple dress of an American citizen." Still, he was glad he had the sword. As he explained to his niece, it served " to distinguish him from the upper court servants."

For the sake of this distinction, if no other, the " glad clothes " of American Ministers need to be somewhat different from those they wear at home. It seems to us that a court function is much like a fancy dress ball, where the host insists that each guest wear a fancy costume. You should play the game according to the rules or stay out of it. The dignity of an American Minister is not increased by making him look like a two-spot among the court cards.

## The Court of Appeals on Attorneys

The Court of Appeals has just unan mously reversed an order of the Appellate Division of this department based on an opinion of that court holding that an agreement of a lawyer entitling him to one-half of recovery in the event of success was unconscionable. Judge MARTIN, in this matter of FITZ-

" It is difficult to see how the court below could have properly reached the conclusion that the agreement was unconscionable without proof as to the amount the appellant would have received if such lien had been established and enforced, or of the entire services performed by the appellant and his associate, or of the actual expenses to which they were subjected, and the other facts relating to the

The Court of Appeals holds that the Appellate Division had no jurisdiction to review this question, when there was no issue raising it or trial presenting the facts relating thereto, and that the question whether the amount claimed was unconscionable must first be properly presented by proof on trial, and be passed upon by the trial court. Fifty per centum is not necessarily an improper share for a lawyer.

In another case, that of FISCHER-HANSEN against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Court of Appeals has just reversed a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Second Department which had sustained a demurrer to a complaint involving the question in the diplomatic uniform were " in the | whether a defendant who settles with a line of cheapness and adaptation to the plaintiff without the knowledge of the ing the celebrated Masonic Temple in simplicity of our institutions." That plaintiff's attorney can thus get rid of Chicago? These are questions demandof American rule to bring good to the simplicity was still full of pomp, highly the lawyer's lien and escape liability to ing careful attention. paid.

A man named Louis Olsen sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the loss of his right leg. OLSEN made a written agreement with an attorney, Mr. FISCHER-HANSEN, by which the lawyer was to receive 50 per cent. of the verdict. The railroad company settled with the plaintiff for \$1,500 without notice to the lawyer, and the plaintiff, after he had received the money, went back to Norway. The lawyer then sued the company for \$750, one-half of the amount paid in settlement. The railroad company demurred to the complaint on the ground that there was no cause of action stated. Both the Special Term and the Appellate Division sustained the demurrer, and the Court of Appeals has now upanimously reversed the judgment of the Appellate Division.

The Court of Appeals, in its opinion by Judge VANN, calls attention to its favor of the attorney on his client's cause of action, and whatever form it may assume in the course of litigation, and enables him to follow the proceeds in the hands of third parties, without regard to any settlement before or after judgment.

Although the percentage to which the attorney was entitled in this action was not the point in issue, the case is another authority sustaining the right of a law yer to claim even 50 per cent , because the agreement before the court provided for that percentage

We believe that, save in a most extraordinary case, to per cent , or one-half of the verdiet or recovery, is too much to be charged, but the law as settled by these two cases virtually permits any attorney to make a contract for such percentage as he can secure.

# The Largest State Legislature.

One distinction possessed by Non-Hampshire is that it has the inrgent Legislature of any State. This may be voted away, if the proposed amendment to the Constitution to reduce the legisat to-morrow's election

members of the New Hampshire Senste soutatives a total of \$17. Massachusette has on joint build 200 members of adopted, leave only 308 legislators for

The present basis of membership one Representative for every town or city ward having 600 inhabitants by the last census, whether taken by the United States or by the State, and one additional Representative for each 1,200 other inhabitants.

The amendment to be voted on tomorrow proposes that a town or ward must have 800 instead of 600 inhabitants to be entitled to a Representative, and 1,600 instead of 1,200 other inhabitants for each additional member.

The other proposed amendments to the New Hampshire Constitution include a qualified educational test for suffrage, an examination of volunteers for service in the State militia, the substitution of the word "evangelical" for "Christian" in the bill of rights, the division of towns and wards into polling precincts, the extension of the suffrage o women, the inclusion of the office of Commissary-General among those elected by the Legislature, and the enlargement of the powers of minor courts n the trial of ordinary criminal cases.

The proposed amendments were agreed upon for submission to the voters in March by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled in Concord last December.

#### A Curious Sandwich.

The elasticity of legislation is illustrated by this extract consisting of three consecutive sections of the Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States:

" SECTION 33 .- That for the purposes of this ac the words 'United States' as used in the title as well as in the various sections of this act shall be construed to mean the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the

" SECTION 34 .- That no intoxicating liquors shall be sold within the limits of the Capitol building of the United States.

SECTION 35 .- That the deportation of allens rrested within the United States after entry and factures), gives us an idea of the growth of found to be illegally therein, provided for in this our silk factories since the Dingley Tariff act act, shall be to the transatiantic or transpacine ports from which said allens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was from foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which said allens embarked for such territory."

Thus the exclusion of the rum devil from both ends of the Capitol was proclaimed in the middle of a statute devoted otherwise to the restriction of foreign immigration.

It will be observed, however, that although the act imposes effective penalties for violation of its provisions in the case of excluded aliens, it neglects to specify the punishment of the excluded rum devil if he defies Section 34.

Chicago women who took exception to the introduction of the "windy-day skirt," which, they inferred, was invented specially for the fair sex of the Windy City. may find consolation in the fact that the object of their displeasure has been renamed "The Famous Flatiron Design." The announcement of this official designation was made last week at the meeting of the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America, held in New York.

Are we to conclude, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that this new creation of genius, conceived in New York and bearing a name directly suggestive of terrific atmospheric disturbance, is intended par icularly for the protection of New Yorkers? Has it been shown by scientific measurement that the terrors of the winds at the Flatiron building outrival those surround-

decision in the Peri case, where it was tariff is that the duties on goods imported held that the statute created a lien in by land are 20 per cent higher than those

> police stations have had a comforting breakfast of coffee, bologna and bread and butter. Mayor Jones has ordered that henceforth their breakfast shall consist of cereals, and nothing but cereale. The wicked prisoners rage. They curse and swear and rebel. Stopes Rop SAM is inflexible. Cereals will soften hard hearts. while bologna makes them feroctous Some persons might hold that cereals to persons who hate coreals are a sufficient punishment Jones has a different theory. He finds serenis a moral health food. He may be seasor right than he cares to be

poraries it was stated that I laude de Lucuite incomitive steady was an ergitness on and the land matrices of the same of the Mantites. "Which came the Merricans" have just jet me may that the efficient senter of the Mantitest and any strict the collection of the Martin and the Martin test contribute the sum over traction of the first property windows and place the traction is also entered to be a traction of the property of the Martin and when the traction of the traction of

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Notable Growth, With Significant Details. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Since 1897, the year of cur marked industrial, commercial and financial change for the better, there has been a great increase in our trade with our enterprising cousin of the Orient, Japan. This increase has been both in our exports to and our imports from the "Chrysanthemum Empire." The figures of our exports in and from 1897, compared with those in the verse 1893 to 1898, ere significant.

\$,356,454 10,145,309 16,009,471 19,710,165 20,604,774 26,492,111 21,103,477
10,145,909 16,009,471 19,710,165
10,145,909 16,000,471

1896, and of over \$20,000,000 in the six Repub

our 1902 exports were:	The chief	items in
		Increase
	1902.	over 1901.
Wheat flour	1,409,039	\$337,036
Bicycles	419,767	195,980
Cars and carriages	134,277	127,017
Raw cotton	9.275,804	1,793,480
Builders' hardware	117,946	15,236
Electrical machinery	341,743	148,849
Steam engines	276,604	1,619
Paper, and manufactures of.	214.298	9,162
Paraitin oil and wax	297,753	2,193
Tobacco, manufactured	576,978	567,262
		Decrease
	1902.	from 1901.
Steel	\$2,195	\$ 524, 551
Scientific apparatus	286,281	138,774
Refined olis	4,362,024	909,064
The large increase in ratobacco is especially not		

bstantial increase in electrical ma The decrease in steel is easily ac chinery. counted for, but why the large decrease is refined oils? Is the Russian oil supplanting us in Japan? Turning to the import side, we note the

chief items and increases for 1902 to be

*	Increase
1902.	oter 1901.
Raw silk \$22,738,264	\$1,567,076
Silk manufactures 4.712,104	982,782
Teas 5.301.871	1,197,067
White towns are towns at the form	

This immense importation from one country of raw silk, coupled with the fact that our import of that manufacturing staple from all countries was \$47.847.831 (besides total import of \$85,567,821 worth of silk manu imports for three years:

At the same time our imports of silk manu factures in 1902, \$35,567,821, are \$6,000,000 more than for 1900 and 1901. The free list for raw materials (until we produce them) and a protective tariff for our manufactures are good politics. WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 7

#### The Boston Word-Mint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When scholars and gentlemen, like your corre-spondent "H.," undertake to correct a pool man's statements, they should quote him Unintentionally, one likes to think, your courteous correspondent ascribes to me a statement I did not make. The real point, not without interest, is this: form of givernment, whether free State, democracy, or republic, was first called Commonwealth—not figuratively or poetically, but technically, formally, and by competent authority? Was it Kentucky in Was it Pennsylvania or Virginia in 1776? Was it Cromwell's Commonwealth in 1649? Or was it Massachusetts in 1634? In the columns of THE SUN no apology is required for the belief that Americans dic riginate some few things, and that before we take breakfast we need not inquire whether here is really any British authority for the C. W. ERNST. Boston, March 5

From Mr. Ernst's "Words Coined in Boston. From Mr. Ernst's "Words Coined in Boston."
COMMONWEALTH, 14-24 May, 1634.—The dictionaries are right in reporting that England was a Commonwealth, or republic, from 1649 to 1660. They are right, also, in stating that Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky are Commonwealths. They might tell us that Massachusetts became a Commonwealth on the 14-24 May, 1634, fifteen years before Cromwell copied our precedent. The most compact evidence upon this point is to be found in the printed Chicago? These are questions demanding careful attention.

Three members of the Massachusetts Senate, Mr. FITGERALD, Mr. HABRINGTON, Mr. SULLIVAN, voted against the bill permitting the Honourable Artillery Company of London to parade with firearms who it comes to the Wet Durbar to be given by the Ancient and Honourable Company, Mr. SULLIVAN, who halls from South Boston, called the Honourable Company, Mr. SULLIVAN, who halls from South Boston, called the Honourable Artillery Company a "foreign foe." Their rifes may contain bullets, he cried in accents wild. The foreign foe will be laid low. The rifes will be replaced by pocket pistols. Does Mr. SULLIVAN wish ill to the heart, liver and lights of England? Let him wait till the Wet Durbar is over. Firewater will conquer firearms.

Russia is emphasizing her determination to develop the home manufactures and to exclude, as far as possible, all foreign for protection in her new tariff schedules. The Novoe Vremge says that the duty on many articles has been doubled or more than doubled. A curious feature of themselves and to exclude, as far as possible, all foreign for exceeding the static of the state to be a hit at Germany, though it will be likely to improve the trade of the same goods imported by land are 20 per cent higher than those that the duties on goods imported by land are 20 per cent higher than those on the same goods imported by land are 20 per cent higher than those on the same goods imported by sea. This seems to be a hit at Germany, though it will be likely to improve the trade of the state o

## The Simple Straightforward Wars of Massa

To the Poston of The firm for I hatire to to day a new that Innieles Attorney Jesuste has

ten.

As distorted form.

As the first that he cares to be if you have being some to be if you have being some to being personal to be adopt out stop being for the first age of the first age and to be adopt out stop being all gambling who is found an any pressure age age along the personal to gambling who is found an any pressure ages age along the personal to the first age of the first age ages and if you are against the present of the first ages ages and if you are against a property the present age agent to be a property to had if you are spling out a so-y filend at stoning a spline and spline find you have able find you have able find you have able for it you are concerned united the same taged to all you are concerned united the same taged and for it.

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NEW AND OLD TACTICS. Tried in the Becent French Managuvres. and the Old Win.

In a pamphlet entitled "The Tactica Consequences of the Progress in Arma-ments." Gen. Langlois, member of the French War Council and of the Ecole Superieure de Guerre, scouts the idea that the Boer war showed the necessity of a complete transformation of existing tactics. He asserts that nothing is changed in the principles upon which modern warfare rests, and that the Boer war, far from proving that everything in military schools turned topsy-turvy, only contributed to the strength of the general rule that a purely defensive opposition can never ead to final victory. Gen. Langlois insists that a movement like that of Austerlits or of Saint Privat is bound in the future to give the victory to the commander who will know how to utilize the value of the offensive, aided, as it must be, by modern

rifles and artillery.

Here the critics differ, and the only shade of proof so far contributed by either side was given during the recent French manceuvres. Two armies, equal in number, tried a mighty sham battle on grounds selected to the east of Troyes, between the Seine and the Aube. One army adopted the socalled new tactice introduced by the Boers, and the other put into practice the principles that come from the study of historical facts, and at the same time introduced in their application the modifications which seem to result from the qualities of modern armament. There was no Emperor there o whom the victory should be given, no matter who in reality won the game. It was a test of tactics. The troops representing the Boers were kept busy on their flanks until the moment came for the reserves to rush in and pour in a tremendous fire. The effect was a surprise. The Boers were enveloped, and, after the most liberal calculation of the imaginary losses of the attacking forces, the "referees" all came to the conclusion that the so-called modern tactics were worthless. The victory remained with the attacking army, beyond he possibility of dispute.

Eulogy of the Girl With Blushing Tresses.

Eulogy of the Girl With Blushing Tresses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have just been reading your editorial on the red-headed girl, and to say that I am surprised, I am unwilling to believe that that article found space in your columns, and on that particular page, by honest and upright methods. Some cloud, or shadow, has been hovering over THE SUN.

From a long—I cannot say varied—experience, I make the assertion boldly that the red-headed girl possesses the following enumerated qualities as inherent rights which no sane man will dare dispute. I wish to say right here, and too much emphasis cannot be laid on the condition, that my name must be unknown and my identity carefully suppressed. I may be brave, but I'm not quite a fool.

truth of what follows: The red-headed girl can:

1. Detect the odor of a previous high ball further, quicker, and with more unerring instinct than any other being on sarth ther being on earth.

2. Nail a lie, and bore deeper holes with her netrating eye, in so doing, than any other thing

that has eyes.

3. Make any he ass of a liar look like thirty cents 4. Break a man's morning nap, and bustle him to build the fire in the range, quicker, surer and with less back talk than any other style of woman

5. She is the only known species who can throw a missile with accurate aim, and who does not endanger the lives of innocent bystanders. A RED-HEADED WOMAN'S HUSBAND. PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y., March 6.

### Prominent Jews of America.

Prominent Jews of America.

From the Jewish Comment.

"Who's Who in America." modelled after its British cousin, contains 11,851 biographical sketches of famous men and women in this country. Of these 11,851, something like 130 or a little more than 1 per cent., are Jews. The Jewish population in this country is about 1,000,000, or, roughly speaking, a little more than 1 per cent—that is, the number of Jewish names included in "Who's Who in America" is about the same or a little less in proportion to the Jewish population in this country. In other words, were we to measure the importance of a people by the proportion of great men it proof a people by the proportion of great men it pro-duces, we should be compelled to the conclusion that the Jews play no greater part, proportionately, than any other class of people in the United States. forget that of the million Jews in this country, more than 700,000 have immigrated within the last twenty or thirty years, and the greater number of portunity to produce great Americans in the arts and sciences. Still, the array of Jewish men of letters, actors, playwrights, doctors, lawyers, Sab-

Ghosts With No Originality. From London Truth.

When you have read one of these stories you have read them all. Although the behavior of ghosts may appear eccentric when judged by the standard of conduct prevailing among the living, their habits are, in fact, most regular, they seem to possess little character or originality, and prob-abily their ideas are very limited. Some of them doors, or break crockery; now and then you come across one who abricks; and there seem to be a few stray specimens who appear (and disappear). But their faculties do not go beyond this. A very remarkable proof of their limitations, or their slavish adherence to tradition, is that though I have before me at the present moment a dozen authenticated ghosts who have been heard waiking upstairs, there seems to be no case on record in which a ghost has been heard waiking down. Why anytheir should think it worth while to chronicise anybody should think it worth while to chronicle the movements of such uninteresting creatures.

I cannot understand. An account of the day's
doings of a flock of sheep would be very much

From the Oxford University (18).

A gentieman, late undergraduate of Oxford,
who is compiling a look of interest to amokers. sould be very much obliged for any recipes or anecdotes from brother amokers. For egample Coloring a meesschaum, brier or clay; tobacco mistures riesning a foul pipe strange amobies. value to wooers of the sovereign herb As the work is a labor of jove, and not a succu-

to kelp him by sending their recipes or storica and bringing tile amounteement to the notice of shelf friends Address Smoke, case of the face, Boomedo Pross, Caford

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New York March 4

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THE CYTHERA BRONZE BERMES. M. Andre Tells the Story of How He Pleced

It Together. An interesting account of the manner in which the life-size bronze statue of Hermes that was raised with other treasures from the island of Cerigo, the ancient Cythera, a few years ago, is given by M. Andra of Paris, the restorer who did the work. Dr. Charles Waldstein of the American School at Athens thinks the statue is the most beautiful antique bronze we have, perhaps the most eautiful of all Greek statues.

When the remnants of the Hermes were brought up from the depths they were an almost shapeless mass. Now the pieces have been put together so dexterously that the statue is perfect and nothing of importance has been added to the original material. The restoration was the hardest work of its kind that was ever undertaken. The statue is of bronze and must have been very light even when it was new, for the ancient Greek founders were very sparing of their bronze on account of its the statue the whole mass was covered several inches deep with museels, barnacles and calcareous deposits. Beneath this weight there was but little of the original bronze and this broke from careless handling. The head and face, which were of somewhat thicker metal, remained fortmately intact, as did for the most part the shoulders, arms and feet.

A Greek chemist succeeded after months of patient toil in separating the thin remnants of the ancient material from the substances that were attached to it. To M. André of Paris, whose reputation was

substances that were attached to it. To M. André of Paris, whose reputation was made by his restorations of the Bosco Reale treasures and of the Gallo-Roman statue from Colligny, was given the task of putting the pieces together; he has been in the business for forty-five years and is alded by his son. This is his own account of his successful feat:

"As the whole statue was in pieces I began by building it upon a skeleton from the feet up. The skeleton was a strong metallic central prop that ran from the bottom of the left foot to the top of the skull; another shorter prop started from the right foot and joined this a little below the middle of the body. Two side props were built from the hips to the shoulders, so that I could add afterward as I pleased circular strips for the waist.

"The left foot was in the worst condition so that after the broken bits had been fastened carefully to the inner strips a mixture of lead and zinc had to be poured in to secure a solid basis. The broken fragments of the waist, the legs and the back were supported from above by cords till they could be screwed to the metal frames fastened to the skeleton.

"Luckily some of the parts showed the original patins, which I was able to imitate exactly, and at the end to apply to the whole statue, so that it looks now as it did when it left the hands of the Greek sculptor. The statue is 1.96 metres high (that is, 6 feet 5½ inches), a little larger than life."

Before the restoration archeologists began to dispute as to what the character represented. The right arm is stretched out and the hand held something round in it. Some guess that the statue is Perseus with the head of Medusa, others that it is Parisholding the Apple of Discord. M. Andréfeels sure that it is Hermes, and so does Dr. Waldstein, who points out its points of resemblance to the Hermes of Praxiteles. The Greek Government is going to do its best to find the round object, whatever it was, in the place where the statue was discovered.

Parts of at least thirty or forty stat

Parts of at least thirty or forty statues were found at Cythera, and a half dozen have been restored, though they are of marble and it was almost impossible to discern any shape in them when they were fished up. A great group of horses and chariots of colossal size was among the pieces brought to the surface.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

There have been only three Republican Mayors of Chicago in twenty-five years—John H. Reche, elected in 1887; H. Washburne, elected in 1881, and George B. Swift, elected in 1886. None of them

The Citisens' Organization of Cin nominated for member of the Beard of Public Service Telford Groesbeck, whose father, William S. Groesbeck, defended Andrew Johnson of the

Only thirty women took advantage of the right to vote for candidates for the School Beard nemi-nation at the Republican primaries in Cinciumsii. The number of men who voted was in excess of One member of the United States See

ten are over 70 and only seven are under the 257 Congressmen in the Pilipsevent there were only fifty seven under 66 Cho There are more colored voters to Jesus than in any other State of the Fore; They state of the Fore; They state her more than \$6,000. There are \$7,000 in New York, the same in Ohio, \$6,000 in New Jersey, 18,000 is Indiana and 15,000 in Kansas.

There are three countles in Delaware and the There are three counties in Delaware and Co.
Sheriffs of all three, the Coronors, the County Thuse
urers, the Registers of Wills and the Recorders of
Deeds are Republican. The Register in Chancer;
in Susses county, however, is a Democrat.

present New York markets: Union and Control Markets to be turned over to the Polido Department, the latter market for a new handquarters building: Clinton Market to be used by the Street Cleaning Department: Tompkins Market to be made into a large hall or public meeting place. The vote of the Socialists in Pennsylvania at the

These are the augusted uses of some of the

date of the Socialist Labor party 5.157. The com-bined Socialist vote on Governor was 27.000. The strongest Socialist county of the State is Luserne. 4.100 Socialist votes were policd. At the February election in Wilkes Barre the Socialist vote did no come up to expectations in some of the mining towns the Nocialists were strong, but in the cities their vote fell off from that of last fell The salary increase during the second six months

partment through increases in the pay of an

Cook county, fit, of which chicago is the chief city has an area of \$60 bypase miss, being as his as distance county. N. A firety twice as high a Alberty county and only a fraction simpler than renment it commons of courty our wards and twenty eight county they a did a latte. Labite currenty has at arm of the arms of incident in the fifty

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